PART IT TOOK IN THE DESTRUCTION OF SPANISH FLEET.

An Adequate Account of the Battle Written at the Time by Chaplain Cassard.

COMMANDED BY H. C. TAYLOR

CITIZENS OF INDIANA WILL GIVE HIM A BEAUTIFUL SWORD.

Presentation Will Take Place at the State Capitol on February 23-Started by Loyal Legion.

More than four years have passed since the destruction of the Spanish squadron off Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898. The part taken by the battleship Indiana in that brilliant affair furnishes material for an interesting recital. The ship bearing the name of this State was a conspicuous figure in the conflict. It now appears that an adequate account was written by Chaplain Cassard, approved by Admiral Sampson, and sent by him to Governor Mount. About the same time, under date of Aug. 4, 1898, Captain, now Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, who commanded the Indiana in the battle, sent a copy of the story of Chaplain Cassard to Admiral Brown. In his letter to Admiral Brown, Captain Taylor said: "I hope I may assure the citizens of Indiana that in this battle their ship has not been unworthy of the great name she bears." Knowing that a copy of the account of Chaplain Cassard had been press. A few days ago, however, Admira Brown informed a few friends, constituting a committee to consider some recognition of Admiral Taylor by Indiana, of the ac- patiently waited, and now that the opporcount of the part which the warship In- tunity had arrived no earthly power could Indiana join in greeting to the great State diana took in the fight in his possession, whereupon he was requested to have it Our signal book shows that the only signal be permitted to serve one's country in so

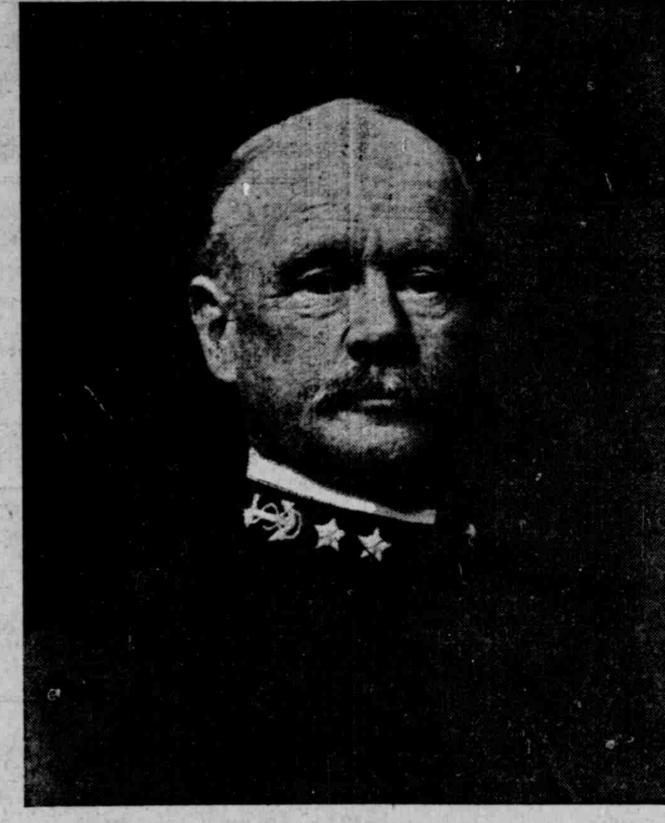
Story of the Naval Battle. The following are the more important

portions of the chaplain's story: "On the morning of the memorable 3d of July, the Indiana lay about two miles off ing officer knew what was to be done and Legion. the entrance to Santiago harbor. The day opened clear and warm and gave every promise of being not unlike the days of waiting that had preceded it. The hope that Cervera would come out and give battle or attempt to escape had been almost abandoned. But there had been no relaxation of vigilance. Searchlights played upon the entrance at night and a constant and careful look-out was maintained by day: every department of the ship was kept in the highest state of efficiency. This vigil- der Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, ance was to have its reward, beyond our highest expectation, and the matured plans of Admiral Sampson, perfected to the high- be simplified with the destroyers destroyed, est point during the many weeks of watch- so our secondary battery was turned for a ing, were to have a triumphant fulfillment, time exclusively upon them. One of our At 9:30 a. m. we went to ordinary quarters. | thirteen-inch shells was also fired at the This was to be followed by general muster | Pluton and struck her amidships, cutting and this in turn by church service. The her almost completely in half. She headed crew was in mustering white and the offi- for the shore burning fiercely and with excers had donned their best uniforms for the | plosions occurring in her compartments at first time in many moons. In fact we were close intervals. The combined fire of the preparing in an orderly manner to carry out the fixed routine of the first Sunday | the Furor she was sunk before being able of the month. But it had been ordered to reach shore, very few of her crew escapotherwise. A page of history was to be made. This hour was to be henceforth had experienced no cessation during the memorable in the story of American tri- little diversion with the destroyers, but had umph and progress. A mighty blow was to be struck for freedom and justice. This southern coast of Cuba is soon to be the theater of the greatest naval battle in all history. Haif of the actors are on the scene

14. For nearly six months we had been in The fire thus started in Admiral Cervera's southern waters and under a tropical sun. cabin did not cease to burn until the last Through all the long weary weeks of walt- vestige of woodwork had been destroyed ing we had kept the vigils of war. Trying | and the iron ribs of his ship left naked and times were these. But some of the excite- distorted. In an incredibly short space of ment of battle and the glory of victory time it was seen that the Teresa and are to be ours. At 9:35 a. m. the lookout Oquendo must share the fate of the dein the top sighted smoke rising from the stroyers. They were both on fire and their channel and appearing off Morro. This guns almost silenced. As we watched them could have but one meaning. The electric | they were seen to head in shore and the word is passed, 'enemy is attempting to white flag was run up on each ship. The escape.' It is now fully realized that the Teresa struck first and then the Oquendo is to be transacted. How the scene changes! of the flagship. There they lay torn and A moment since carrying out the Sunday beaten, a prey of the fast devouring flames. routine, now the alarm gongs for 'general As we passed these ships in hot pursuit of It is, perhaps, impossible to realize what Men spring to their places. No time to the forecastles and making frantic efforts change clothing and we go to battle in our to get ashore. Some from the Teresa were best. Are we excited? No, there is haste, dropping into a solitary boat, while others but with it precision. Grim determination were throwing themselves bodily into the is on every face. No mistakes characteris- sea and swimming for life. As they reached tic of excitement, are made. No accidents | the shore they started up the mountain side occur. Captain Taylor should be and is as though in dread of the explosions from proud of his men, and satisfied with the their own ships. Their fears were not discipline which prevails in this supreme groundless, as terrific explosions, which hour. Almost instantly the black bow of could only have been caused by magazines, the Maria Teresa, Admiral Cervera's flag- were seen to occur from time to time. Our ship, is seen poking out of the entrance. natural impulse was to go to the relief of She is firing her guns as she comes. We these beaten and miserable creatures, but are right in range and her shells go whist- the stern necessities of war demanded that ling overhead or fall in the water along- we keep on our way until the last enemy side. How they managed not to hit us will had been defeated. The Vizcaya gave a fought its battles in pulpit and press all always be a wonder. Her gunners must slightly better chase than either the Teresa have been excited and nervous. This or or Oquendo, but in a very short time after their gunnery practice does not produce the destruction of her sisters she, too, gave results that would be satisfactory to an up the fight and headed for the shore. With American commander. Now the Indiana's great masses of flame wrapping the entire guns begin to thunder their reply. Our after part of the ship in a winding sheet of range begins at about 4,000 yards and is fire the spectacle was at once grand and usual custom, and this stranger refused to soon reduced to 2,500 yards as we crowd on terrible. A 'sad but glorious' end for a send up his name, and came muffled in a all speed closing in on the enemy, according to Admiral Sampson's instructions, impressed upon his captains through the long period of waiting, in wise preparation for just such a moment as this. We use every attention of other ships of our squadron gun of our starboard battery from the besides the Indiana and had suffered acgreat 13-inch to the little one-pounders in come out, the Teresa being followed by the defeat and destruction of the Spanish Vizcaya, the Colon, the Oquendo, the destroyers Furor and Pluton in the order named. Soon all are heading in column to the westward, keeping close in shore; it is elapsed since the enemy was reported to it was impossible to gain any idea of his to be a running fight.

DISPOSITION OF SHIPS. "Our ships were disposed about the en- crimination. All the ships are still trance from west to east in the following diana and Gloucester, and in this order the engagement. Each of these ships, let it that every American vessel at some time | that our fighting was over for the day Capduring the engagement fired at each of the tain Taylor made a speech of characteristic Spanish ships. The fire from our ship (as | modesty and brevity to the men gathered, | night the two had wrestled together in from all) was indescribably terrific, and, without prearrangement, on the forecastle: being rapidly and constantly maintained, it 'I want to congratulate you upon your is little wonder that the Spaniards were so good work. We have had a large part in those who seek His aid. Whatever were the soon demoralized. To have been on the putting the enemy on the beach. No ship Indiana as her batteries discharged broad- has done more.' A mighty shout of victory side after broadside of death-dealing pro- and then three cheers and a tiger for Capjectiles is to understand in some faint de- tain Taylor. The captain had not left the gree the speedy and complete destruction bridge during the engagement and was

ADMIRAL TAYLOR



Commander of the Battleship Indiana During the Spanish-American War.

out of range the shore batteries were firing | men-o'-war." story Cervera's squadron. For this they closes with the following sentiment: that made at the very beginning, 'Enemy' is attempting to escape.' The commanderin-chief, coming up in his flagship from the eastward at full speed, saw plainly that none other was needed. Every commandsignals would have been superfluous. It soon became apparent that each ship had a certain part to perform in this swiftlymoving drama of war. The position of the Indiana with reference to the enemy's ships was such that it seemed wise for us to address ourselves to the Teresa, Oquendo and the two destroyers. Captain Taylor therefore ordered from time to time that our fire should be concentrated upon these vessels in turn. The little Gloucester, unwas aggressively engaging both of the destroyers. We felt that the problem would Indiana and Gloucester now falling upon ing. Our fire upon the Teresa and Oquendo

been kept up from the great guns remorse-

"Early in the fight a great shout went up

from the Indiana as one of our thirteeninch shells was seen to strike the port and the others will not keep us long in | quarter of the Teresa. That this shell exploded was evident from the jets of flame "The Indiana left Hampton Roads on Jan. | which immediately sprang from every port. business for which battieships are built went ashore not more than a half mile west quarters' sound in every part of the ship. | the Vizcaya we saw their crews crowding

man-o'-war. VIZCAYA HAD SUFFERED. "When the Indiana got close to the Vizcaya we found that she had received the he should have the interview which he recordingly. It is but simple truth that there | ers with the South. The latter, however, One by one the Spanish ships was nothing more needed to complete the cruiser. The great victory is almost complete-only the Cristobal Coion is still afloat -and just one hour and forty-six minutes be "attempting" to escape. Attempting. yes, the word was not used without discolumn and start in determined pursuit of fore Mr. Beecher's death, over twenty order: Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa, Oregen, In- the fleeing Colon. The Brooklyn and Oregon are already well to the westward, while they entered into this running engagement, the Texas, Iowa and Indiana are well the flagship New York being too far to the grouped and forging ahead under forced eastward to participate in the early part of draft. At this juncture the New York overtook us coming up from the eastward be said, took a creditable and important and the Indiana was ordered back to guard part in the battle. There is little doubt the entrance at Santiago. When it appeared that every American vessel at some time that our fighting was over for the day Cap- of one whom he knew as a man of God,

point and until all of our ships were well able saltpeter deposit, so well known on

felt that there would be an impropriety in paid not the slightest heed to them, and caring for the prisoners and the enemy's narrative. The man went up and the door sion to the only afterward did we remember that they wounded, to a list of the officers serving was shut. "For hours the wife below could had participated in the engagement. The on the Indiana and the official indorsebusiness of the American ships was to de- | ments of the report of the chaplain. It

> "The officers and men of the battleship turn them aside from this one purpose. of Indiana. It is indeed a proud honor to made during the entire engagement was | mighty a ship, named for so grand a commonwealth.

A beautiful sword will be presented to the former commander of the Indiana, Admiral Taylor, in the Statehouse on Feb. 23. The movement was inaugurated by the Loyal

WIDELY CIRCULATED TALE DIS-PUTED BY REV. DR. BUCKLEY.

He Explains Why the Occurrence Described Never Could Have Happened.

New York Christian Advocate.

That Lincoln was a firm believer in Al mighty God and His superintending providence, was in the habit of asking men in whose simplicity and piety he confided to pray with him, and that during such supplications he exhibited evidences of the deepest sincerity and emotion, are established by the concurrent testimony of Bishops Janes, Simpson and Ames, and many others. That he prayed himself and attributed positive results to it, is confirmed by Generals Sickles and Rusling, to whom he made the statement when both

On March 22, 1902, there appeared in the Sunday School Times an extraordinary account of an occasion when Abraham Lincoln is said to have prayed with Henry Ward Beecher at the latter's own house in Brooklyn. The following is the article:

"In the life and character of Abraham Lincoln there are so many striking characteristics that it is easy to overlook the hidden and deeper part of his life, even as in looking at his face we note the humorous mouth which smiled so often and laughed so seldom, and overlook the sadness of those deep-set patient eyes, So, too, in the glory of his achievements is forgotten the pathos of the lone figure which guided this country in her time of need through deep waters into a safe harbor. On him was heaped all the blood and tears, and toil and cepted and published in religious books and agony of those terrible war years, of which do much harm. When credited it will raise Lincoln must have suffered as the embodiment of the Nation during her sorrow and travail. One anecdote which is not generally known, perhaps, illustrates the source of the power of his nature better than al-

During the year 1862 the hopes of the North were at their lowest ebb. It was in that year that the second battle of Bull Run had been fought and lost, McClellan was intrenched before Richmond, and the strength and resources of the Nation seemed to have been fruitlessly wasted. Henry Ward Beecher was then in Brooklyn, and was, perhaps, more prominently associated with the cause of the North at that time than any other minister of the gospel. He had preached and lectured and over the country, had ransomed slaves from his pulpit, and his convictions and feelings were everywhere known.

A STRANGER CALLED. "Late one evening a stranger called at his home and asked to see him. Mr. Beecher was working alone in his study, as was his military cloak which completely hid his face. Mrs. Beecher's suspicions were aroused, and she was very unwilling that quested, especially as Mr. Beecher's life had been frequently threatened by sympathizinsisted that his visitor be shown up. Accordingly the stranger entered, the doors were shut, and for hours the wife below could hear their voices and their footsteps as they paced back and forth. Finally, toward midnight, the mysterious visitor went out, still muffled in his cloak, so that

the President had suffered martyrdom at his post, and it was not until shortly beyears later, that it was known that the mysterious stranger who had called on the stormy winter night was Abraham Lincoln. The stress and strain of those days and nights of struggle, with all the responsibilities and sorrows of a nation fighting for its life thrust upon him, had broken down his strength and for a time undermined even his courage. He had traveled alone in disengaged in the same great battle in which e was the leader. Alone for hours that prayer with the God of battles and the watcher over the right, until they had received the help which He had promised to convictions and religious belief of Abraam Lincoln, there is no doubt that he beleved in prayer, and made that the source of his strength. The author of this thrilling narrative,

Samuel Scoville, jr., is a grandson of Henry of Spain's proud Cape Verde fleet. At this covered with the grimy, slippery, indescrib- Notwithstanding the inherent probability

that Samuel Scoville, jr., received this story from his mother, and our confidence in her absolute veracity, and our confidence in her would transmit what was communicated to her as accurately as she could, and that her son would not embellish the tale except as an enthusiastic and facile writer might unconsciously do, we find ourselves wholly unable to believe this account.

REASONS FOR DISBELIEF First-According to the statement, the story was never told by Henry Ward Beecher for more than twenty years after it occurred, and more than seventeen years after Lincoln's death. This is incompatible with Mr. Beecher's temperament. He was always communicative in private and in public upon matters adapted to reflect honor upon those whom he admired or loved, except when reticence might be to their advantage. In the long interval he had delivered lectures concerning Lincoln, had made scores of references to him in occasional speeches, and written much about him. After the death of Lincoln no reason can be conceived for concealing this won-derful exhibition of his patriotic love for his country and his devotion to God, when this whole country and the civilized world hungered and thirsted for every scrap of information concerning his acts and char-acter. Any reason which would have required its concealment for twenty years would have demanded it forever. Second-The scene described reveals Mr. Beecher as pursuing a very strange course under the circumstances. His "life had been frequently threatened by sympathizers with

the South." He knew this, and Mrs. Beecher knew it. The stranger refused to send up his name, and though in the house was "muffled in a military cloak which completely hid his face." Mrs. Beecher, in those troubled times naturally full of suspicion, was very reluctant to show such a man into Mr. Beecher's study, "where he was working alone." late in the evening. She communicated her suspicions to him. In appearance it was a strange man who was there, of gigantic height, with face completely hidden under a military cloak. It is represented that Mr. Beecher, hearing this tale, did not even so much as come out of his study to ascertain whether the man was a lunatic, an acquaintance, a friend or a foe, but "insisted that he be shown 'The scene, therefore, is that of a faithful and fearful wife pleading with her husband not to have the man shown up to be alone with him in his study, without at least seeing him and ascertaining what he wanted. Mr. Beecher was eccentric and, though amiable, was by no means desti-tute of will, and he might have persisted in this way; but the probability of its happening-at such a time and under such ciras they had never fired before. Our ships The rest of this account is devoted to the cumstances-must be considered, when inhear their voices and their footsteps as they paced back and forth.' OTHER IMPROBABILITIES.

Third-"Toward midnight the mysterious visitor went out," still so muffled "that it was impossible to gain any idea of his

Fourth-In order to get there he had traveled "alone, in disguise, and at night, from Washington to Brooklyn." Here are three points: "Alone." Is it credible that Abraham Lincoln would have left the city of Washington alone at a time when hundreds of men would have been glad to shoot

Would it not be prima facie evidence of aberration of mind for a man who had gone to Washington in March of the preceding year in fear of his life to be inaugurated, whose route was arranged for him with reference to safety, and who was surreptitiously hurried through through Baltimore, to travel, at a time when the feeling was bitterest and the days were darkest, from Washington to Brooklyn unattended? Lincoln "in disguise!" Lincoln, six feet four and a quarter inches in height! Lincoln, with the longest arms, the longest legs, the longest body, the longest head and face, and the strangest gait of any public man in the country, "in disguise!" Joseph Jefferson is a short man, and he can make himself look like a long man, but no power on earth, no disguise conceivable, could have made Abraham Lincoln look less than the giant he was. Curiosity would have been attracted and one gampse of his countenance would have riveted the atten-

tion of every observer. night." It is stated that he arrived traveled alone in disguise from Washington by night. Therefore, according to the story, he must have traveled on the preceding night. And as he did not leave till "nearly midnight," and in those days there were very few trains compared with the facilities of the present, it is doubtful if ne could have caught any train to return to Washington that night. There was no Brooklyn bridge, nothing but the slow and infrequent trips of the ferryboats, Two nights and two days gone from Washington, "alone, in disguise," and every train carrying soldiers, statesmen, conspirators, secret service men and newspaper report-

TIME TO CORRECT MISTAKE. That-in 1862-Mr. Lincoln might wish to commune and pray with Henry Ward Beecher is reasonable; that a hint from Lincoln would have brought Henry Ward Beecher to Washington is certain; but that under an impulse to pray with Mr. Beecher Abraham Lincoln would have taken all these risks, that he could have concealed it from his private secretary and from his Cabinet, or that he could have been absent from Washington in disguise without the whole country knowing it, is as incredible a tale, from every principle that seems to us to underlie human character and conduct, as Alexander Dumas or Balzac ever con-

This story has already been widely acor quite unbalanced, and that those nearest to him and responsible for his protection were negligent of their duty; and it will aid those who try to prove that the gospel narratives could easily have grown up in a credulous age, if such a tale as this can be generally believed in an age of criticism and the scientific weighing of evidence. Therefore, we close as we began, without a suspicion of the intentional inveracity of any person responsible for this narrative as it appeared in the Sunday School Times: but we cannot, and, therefore, do not, believe that Abraham Lincoln ever came to New York (or Brooklyn) after he passed through the city on his way to his inauguration as President, until his lifeless form was borne to and through the metropolis on its way to "the still dwelling." "mysterious stranger," tall and enveloped with a military cloak, may have called upon and been closeted with Henry

it was not Abraham Lincol Some days after completing the foregoing criticism it occurred to me to visit Mr. William O. Stoddard, the well-known author, who was Mr. Lincoln's private secretary for correspondence. Fortunately, I found him at leisure, and placed in his would have known it at once. hands Mr. Scoville's narrative. After he had finished the reading I asked him if such an occurrence could have taken place. In response he made the following statement, which he permits me to publish.

Ward Beecher in the dark days of 1862, but

PERTINENT TESTIMONY. "Mr. Lincoln, in the next month after his election, requested me to wind up my business and repair to Washington. reached that city in February, 1861, and reported to the President on his arrival in Marc'i. April 1 my appointment as 'secretary to sign land patents' took effect. In July, 1861, I was placed in sole charge of Mr. Lincoln's correspondence, and for three years opened every letter and small packwrote letters to Mrs. Lincoln which were improper for her to see, at her request I also opened all her letters and small packages which came by mail. My decision was final as to whether Mr. or Mrs. Lincoln should receive the letters which passed through my hands. (Telegrams went direct to Mr. Lincoln, as did all communications from the members of his Cabinet, etc.) My responsibility was exclusively with correspondence as previously mentioned. The daily average was 250 separate communications. This work ran far into the night,

and my room was opposite Mr. Lincoln's. "There is much misunderstanding about Mr. Lincoln's breaking down, and much exaggeration. The only time I ever knew him to break down completely was on the night after the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville. Then he walked the floor nearly all night in agony. I worked in the room across the hall till 2 o'clock in the morning, constantly hearing the tramp of his feet. But when I returned at 8 o'clock in the morning he had conquered his depression, a cheerful light was in his eye and he was eating his breakfast, His written instructions to Hooker to continue the fight lay on

"As to the story: It was absolutely imor hardly one hour, day or night, without



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one of six persons knowing it; and any of these would have told the others. These six "John G. Nicolay, private secretary,

"John Hay, assistant secretary. "William O. Stoddard, secretary of cor-"Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of th President, who was extremely vigilant. "Edward Moran, confidential doorkeeper of the White House.

"Colonel Baker, head of the secret detective force. "It was Baker's duty to watch every movement of the President, and to have men in readiness for every emergency. Nicolay, Hay and Stoddard had latchkeys, and could enter the White House at any

time, day and night. "It would have been impossible for Lincoln to leave Washington for the North, except from the Baltimore depot. There Baker had a squad of detectives to watch all persons of unusual aspect or conduct. Had Lincoln, in disguise, or without disguise, appeared there unattended they would instantly have reported the matter to Secretary Seward or Secretary Stanton. Had he reached Philadelphia he would have met the scrutiny of another detail of detectives, and on his arrival at New York the infinite crowd of newspaper reporters "The story is incredible, impossible,"

Prehistoric Jewelry. Atlantic Magazine.

The first bracelet consists of a series of facades with the royal hawk above, alternate gold and turquoise. hawks were made probably in the time of Aha-Mena, and came from another bracelet, for they have been originally threaded with beads between them; the gold hawks are of the more finished type of the Horus hawk of King Zer. The man who worked the golden hawks cast them each in a louble mold, and burnished with such perfect nicety that only an expert could tell they had not been cast by "cire peru" process. The second bracelet has a gold osette or dalsy as its central ornament flanked by beads of turquoise and gold, these again flanked by dark purple beads of lapis iazuli, and these in turn by golden balls. The second half of the bracelet shows similar arrangement, but without the rosette, and the arrangement of gold and lapis lazuli beads are reversed. The jew-eler who beat out the halves of the golden balls and soldered the two parts of each together must have been a past master in the art of soldering, just as the man who arranged the beads of gold and turquoise and purple lapis lazuli in the two other bracelets must have been a past master in the art of color arrangement.

Weary in Well-Doing.

I would have gone; God bade me stay; I would have worked; God bade me rest. He broke my will from day to day; He read my yearnings unexpressed And said them nay.

Now I would stay, God bids me go; Now I would rest, God bids me work. He breaks my heart, tossed to and fro; My soul is wrung with doubts that lurk And vex it so.

I go, Lord, where Thou sendest me;
Day after day I plod and moil;
But Christ, my God, when will it be
That I may let alone my toil,
And rest with Thee?

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